

Written County Profiles

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Utah State and County Profiles: Data Sources and Definitions

Population

2002 County Population – Population is a Census type count of the population on July 1 of each year. In effect it is a "body count" with the fundamental identifier being "usually lives here." Therefore, it differs from the concept of "legal residence" or "permanent residence." This is a point in time measurement of a stock (number of persons). Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Population Density – Population per square mile. Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

2030 Projected County Population – Population is a Census type count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Average Household Size – Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Median Age – This is the age at which half of the subject population is older and half is younger. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

City Population – A count of the population on April 1, 2000. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Personal Income and Wages

Total Personal Income – Personal income is the income that is received by persons from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance. The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients." REIS CD RCN-0203 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Income – "This measure of income is calculated as the dividends, interest, and rent of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income for States and counties, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Except for the college student and other seasonal populations, which are measured on April 1, the population for all years is estimated on July 1." REIS CD RCN-0203. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total Wages – These are wages (in thousands of dollars) associated with Non-Agricultural Payroll Employment. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Labor Market Indicators

Labor Force – This includes all non-military persons who are at least 16 years old and who are willing and able to work. It include persons currently employed and those actively seeking employment (the unemployed). Labor force is by place of residence. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employed – This is an estimate of the number of persons who, during a reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployed – This is an estimate of the number of persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployment Rate – The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employment

Nonagricultural Employment – A calendar year average of the number of employees. Some workers are reported by more than one employer, therefore, the count is not of persons, but of jobs. Counts are provided for the following major industries: Manufacturing, Mining, Construction, TTU (Transportation, Trade, and Utilities), Financial Activity, Information, Government, and Services. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Projected Total Employment – Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Largest Employers

Data are presented for both establishments and firms. The term "establishment" is a specific physical worksite for an employer. For most employers, this is the actual street location at which business is conducted. For others, with no permanent worksite, it is the location from which they conduct their business (sometimes residences). Also, for construction and some mining firms, it is the Utah headquarters or office location rather than the actual jobsite. Some employers conduct business at multiple establishments or worksites within the state. In this situation, data in the "establishment" tables are presented separately for each establishment or worksite. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information (County Fact Sheets)

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – The census includes as a farm every place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been sold during the census year. Source: USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Construction – Permit authorized residential construction collected from all cities and counties in the state. Residential building permits are made up of three components: single-family homes, multifamily units, and mobile homes/cabins. Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research Data, University of Utah.

Retail Sales – Gross Taxable Retail Sales: Under the Utah sales tax law, all final retail sales, leases, and rentals of tangible property are taxable. In addition, services on tangible personal property, as well as admission charges for amusement, entertainment or recreation and charges made by restaurants for furnished meals are taxable. Amounts paid for utilities, as well as charges for hotel, motel and trailer court accommodations are taxable. Out-of-state purchases of tangible property for use in Utah are subject to the use tax and are included in the statistic. Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total taxable value of all property--locally and centrally assessed at 100% of its fair market value, based upon its location and status as of January 1st each year. Source: Property Tax Division, Utah State Tax Commission in Annual Statistical Report.

Land Ownership – Federal lands are owned by BLM, Forest Service, National Recreation Areas, National Wildlife Refuge, USFS and BLM Wilderness Areas, Military, and National Parks. Other lands include tribal, and private lands which may include local government. State lands include Utah State Parks and Recreation Areas, Utah State Wildlife Reserves, and State Trust Lands. State Sovereign Lands have been included in the state total, but are not in county totals. Source: Trust Lands GIS Database.

State of Utah

May 2003

History and Settlement

Utah, named after the Ute Indian tribe, was founded by Mormon pioneers in 1847. In 1896 Utah became the 45th state to receive statehood and since its population has grown from 276,749 in 1900 to over 2.1 million people in 1999. Mining, as well as agricultural development, was an integral part of the Utah economy in the early years. The advent of the transcontinental railroad at Promontory Summit in 1869 spurred economic development not only in Utah but throughout the West and is considered one of the most important events in Utah history. In February 2002, Utah gained worldwide recognition by hosting one of the most successful Winter Olympic Games in history.

Population

Utah's 2002 population was an estimated 2,338,761 as of July 1, 2002, with an average density of 27.2 persons per square mile. The state grew at an average annual rate of 2.7% from 1990-2000. According to Census 2000 data, the average household size in 2000 was 3.13 and the median age for the state was 27.1. Utah is projected to have nearly 3.7 million people by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income in Utah for 2002 grew to \$56.3 billion and per capita income was \$24,306. Total nonagricultural payroll wages were \$32.5 billion in 2001.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in the state grew by 1.6% during 2002 to a level of 1,180,009. On average, there were 72,061 Utahns unemployed in 2002 which led to an unemployment rate of 6.1%, the highest in over a decade.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 1,070,400 in 2002. The largest sectors of the Utah economy were: Service (30.8%), Trade (20.3%), Government (17.6%), and Manufacturing (11.3%). The service sector continues to lead the state in job growth. Education and health services, leisure and hospitality, as well as many other service industries, all experienced positive job growth during 2001-2002. Utah's total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.7% from 1,340,109 in 2000 to 2,217,041 in 2030.

Largest Employers

With about 22,500 employees, the State of Utah is the state's largest employer. Intermountain Health Care (IHC) hospitals and clinics employ nearly 22,000 people. Six of the next seven top employers provide educational services. Both Brigham Young University and the University of Utah (including the University Hospital) employ roughly 18,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts each have between 6,500 and 9,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base, with 11,500 jobs, occupies the number five rank. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company (8,500) and Wal-mart Stores (6,500) round out Utah's largest employers. Salt Lake County (6,000), Smith's Food King (6,000), the U.S. Postal Service (5,500), and Autoliv ASP (5,500) are other prominent employers. Additionally, Albertsons, Novus (Discover Card), Delta Airlines, Internal Revenue Service, United Parcel Service, Communications and Commerce, Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.), Icon Health and Fitness, and Qwest Communications occupy a strong presence in Utah's economy.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – The State of Utah has 12,024,661 acres of land in 14,181 farms; 5,987 were full-time farms in 1997. The average size of all farms was 848 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$877.3 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 28% of this and livestock sales for 72%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah in 2002 was 19,500.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to nearly \$32.5 billion in 2002.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value in the state in 2001 was \$110.3 billion.

Land Ownership – There are 54,312,337 acres in the State of Utah. Approximately 63.7% of the land is owned by the federal government, private/local government land accounts for 21.2% of the area, 10.7% belongs to the state, and 4.5% is tribal land.

Beaver County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Beaver County was created in 1856, and named for the Beaver River. The county prospered in the 19th century due to a unique blend of mining, transportation, trade, and farming. The mining of lead, silver, gold, copper, and other minerals produced an economic boom for about a decade in the 1870s and 1880s. The town of Milford, founded in 1870 by livestock growers, became an important transportation center for shipping ore and livestock to Salt Lake. Recently, eastern Beaver County has benefitted from tourism associated with southern Utah's national parks due to its situation next to Interstate 15. Elk Meadows ski resort is also a tourist draw.

Population

The population of Beaver County was 6,285 in 2002. The population density of Beaver County was 2.4 persons per square mile, making it one of the least densely populated counties in the state. From 1990 to 2000, Beaver grew at an average rate of 2.3% per year. By the year 2030 Beaver County is projected to grow to a population of 8,417. The average household size of Beaver was 2.93 in 2000, the state average in that category was 3.13. The county's median age for 2000 was 30.8, which was higher than the state average of 27.1. Beaver County's largest city, Beaver, had a population of 2,454 (2000). Its population is projected to grow to 4,006 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Beaver County was \$140.7 million (2001). Per capita income was \$23,344 (2001) which was 97% of the state average. Total non-agricultural payroll wages for Beaver were \$38.9 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force of Beaver County was 2,546 (2002). This was a 3.2% increase from 2001. Of this labor force, 124 were unemployed, creating an unemployment rate of 4.9%. This was 1.2% less than the state unemployment rate of 6.1% for 2002.

Employment

Beaver County had nonagricultural employment totaling 1,860 in 2001. Government, trade, and services accounted for the majority of Beaver County's major industry employment. The county has changed dramatically over the past couple of years as agriculture has come to play a much larger role in its economy. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.31% from 3,188 in 2000 to 4,713 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include Circle Four Farms, the Beaver County School District, Beaver Valley Hospital, Milford Valley Healthcare Services, Union Pacific Railroad, Beaver County, Elk Meadows Resort, the Federal Government, and a long list of overnight accommodations and eating establishments (tourism-related).

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Beaver County had 130,994 acres of land in 219 farms; 124 were full-time farms (1997). The county was the number one producer of hogs and pigs in the state. Hay, dairy products, cattle, and corn are also important commodities to the Beaver County economy. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$58 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%.

Construction – In 2001 Beaver County reported 25 residential building permits issued.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$57.2 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – 2001 total assessed property value for Beaver County was \$394.7 million.

Land Ownership – The state and federal governments own much of the land in Beaver County. Of 1,654,368 total acres in Beaver, 77.3% is owned by the federal government, while another 10.3% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or is state sovereign land. There are no tribal lands in Beaver County.

Box Elder County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Fur trappers explored the eastern and northern parts of Box Elder County during the 1820s and 1830s, but permanent white settlement did not occur until 1851, when Willard and Brigham City were settled. The territorial legislature created Box Elder County from part of Weber County in 1856, and named it after the proliferation of box elder trees growing there. The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 with the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point, and railroad industries became important to several northern Utah counties. Agriculture has always played an important role in the county's economy, with over 43% of the land in agricultural use. The defense and aerospace industry has also been important since 1957.

Population

Box Elder County had a population of 43,812 people in 2002 with a density of 7.7 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, Box Elder grew at an average rate of 1.6% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Box Elder County was 3.22 (2000), compared to the average size of 3.13 for the state. The county Census 2000 median age was 28.0, slightly higher than the state median age of 27.1. By 2030, the population in the county is projected to reach 68,088 people. There were 17,411 people residing in its largest city, Brigham City in 2000, which is projected to reach 24,509 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Box Elder County in 2001 was \$974 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$22,464. The state per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. The total nonagricultural wages in Box Elder County for 2001 were \$579.5 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Box Elder County in 2002 was 18,472, with a 3.6% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed in 2002 totaled 1,248, with an unemployment rate of 6.8%, slightly higher than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 17,527. Manufacturing continued to be the largest employer in Box Elder County, accounting for 41% of nonagricultural employment. Trade, government, and services were also significant major industry employers. Economic activity was centered around railroad transportation and federal military related employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.63% from 23,854 in 2000 to 38,750 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Box Elder County include: Alliant Techsystems (Thiokol (space technology)), Autoliv (motor vehicle parts), Box Elder School District, La-Z-Boy (furniture manufacturing), Nucor Steel (metal products manufacturing), Vulcraft (division of Nucor Steel), and Wal-Mart Distribution Center.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Box Elder County had 1,357,743 acres of land in farms with 1,077 farms; 516 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$102.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 36% of this and livestock sales for 64%. Box Elder is a leading county in many measures of agricultural productivity. Box Elder leads the state in the total grain production (wheat, barley, oats, and corn). Box Elder was also among the leading counties in production of alfalfa hay and other hay. The county had the largest inventory of cattle and calves and is a major dairy county. The county is also a major sheep producing county. Small farmers have found an important distribution center for fruit and vegetable crops, selling them in dozens of farm stands in an area along Highway 89 near Brigham City known locally as the "Fruitway."

Construction – Box Elder County residential building permits in 2001 totaled 774.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$385.7 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value for Box Elder County in 2001 was \$1.9 billion.

Land Ownership- Box Elder County has 4,305,505 acres of land; 33.0% of the land is federally owned and 22.6% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes private, municipal, and state sovereign lands.

Cache County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Early trappers “cached” their furs and supplies in Cache County for safekeeping, and the territorial legislature decided to keep the name when they officially established the county in 1856. Connections to both regional and transcontinental railroads in the 1870s provided jobs for county residents and opened new markets for their grain and dairy products. Commercial creameries, flour mills, woolen mills, and knitting factories developed around Cache’s booming turn-of-the-century farm production. Utah State University, founded in Logan in 1888, has become the county’s largest single employer.

Population

Cache County had a population of 95,460 (2002) and ranks sixth in the state in population size. The county had a population density of 82 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Cache County grew at an average rate of 2.7% per year, which is the same as the state average of 2.7% for that time period. The Census 2000 average household size for the county was 3.24, compared to the state average size of 3.13. The Census 2000 median age in Cache County was 23.9, lower than the state median age of 27.1. By 2030, the population is projected to surpass 143,615 people. There were 42,670 people living in Logan in 2000, the most populated city in Cache County. The projected population of the city in 2030 is 61,428.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Cache County in 2001 was \$1,783.8 million. The county’s per capita income in 2001 was \$19,365. The state per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. The total nonagricultural wages in Cache County in 2001 were \$950.3 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Cache County in 2002 was 47,915, posting a 2.8% increase from 2001. The county’s unemployed in 2002 totaled 2,049 with an unemployment rate of 4.3%, the second lowest in the state, and 1.8% lower than the state rate.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 42,537. Major industry employment data indicated that manufacturing, government, services, and trade accounted for much of the county’s nonagricultural employment. Cache County’s economy is highly dependent on Utah State University and on food manufacturing. Electronic machine manufacturing, agriculture, and printing and publishing are also important. Cache’s economy is expected to continue its dependence upon the state school and food manufacturing. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.56% from 53,821 in 2000 to 85,648 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include: Utah State University, Icon (health & fitness), EA Miller (food manufacturing), Convergys, Cache County School District, Logan Regional Hospital (medical services), and Logan City School District.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Cache County had 226,374 acres of land in 1,232 farms; 531 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$104.8 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 13% of this and livestock sales for 87%. Cache County is a major producer of wheat, barley, oats, corn and alfalfa hay. The county has the second largest inventory of cattle in the state, and is the leading producer of milk cows.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2001 in Cache County was 774.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Cache County amounted to \$936.7 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Cache County in 2001 was \$2.9 billion.

Land Ownership – Cache County has 751,265 acres of land, 37.0% of the land is federally owned, and 5.1% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes municipal, private, and state sovereign lands. There are no tribal lands in Cache County.

Carbon County

May 2003

History and Settlement

The high barrier of the Wasatch Plateau delayed settlement of the Price River Valley in Carbon County until the 1870s. Named for the vast coal deposits in the area, Carbon County was separated from Emery County in 1894 by the territorial legislature. Farming and ranching were the primary economic activities until coal was discovered in the 1880s. Coal mining became the major catalyst for development, with mining companies building and running towns and importing large numbers of foreign laborers.

Population

An estimated 19,858 people lived in Carbon County in 2002. Carbon County had a density of 13.4 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, Carbon County's population increased at an average annual rate of 0.1%, which is the lowest county rate in the state. Carbon's Census 2000 average household size of 2.68 people was among the lowest in the state. The Census 2000 median age in Carbon County was 33.6, compared to the state median age of 27.1. For the year 2030, the county population is projected to grow to 25,848 people. The largest city, Price, has a population of 8,402 (2000) and is projected to grow to 11,481 in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income in Carbon County in 2001 was \$445.5 million. The county's 2001 per capita income was \$22,524, compared to the state per capita income of \$24,033. Total nonagricultural wages in 2001 were \$234.4 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Carbon County in 2002 was 9,520 with a 3.3% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed in 2002 totaled 663. The unemployment rate of 6.9% was 0.8% higher than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Carbon County's nonagricultural employment totaled 8,655. Government, trade, and the service industries comprised 80% of Carbon County's total employment. Mining accounted for 7.1% of employment. Since 1980, the services and manufacturing industries have grown fastest, while mining has lost the greatest percentage of employment. While coal remains a central focus, the growing travel/tourism and manufacturing industries may help stabilize the county's historic pattern of economic booms and busts associated with dependence upon the mining sector. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.14% from 11,415 in 2000 to 16,034 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employers in Carbon County include: Carbon County School District, Canyon Fuels Company, College of Eastern Utah, Castleview Hospital (medical services), Discovery Phone Center, Joy Technologies Inc., Wal-Mart, and Carbon County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Carbon County had 201,679 acres of land in 199 farms; 76 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.6 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%. The largest agricultural crops in Carbon County were corn, oats, and hay. The county had a relatively small livestock industry.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2001 in Carbon County was 67.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Carbon County amounted to \$361.6 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Carbon County in 2001 was \$1.4 billion.

Land Ownership – The state and federal governments own much of the land in Carbon County. Of 950,239 total acres in Carbon, 47.3% is owned by the federal government, while another 13.3% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is privately owned, tribal land, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Daggett County

May 2003

History and Settlement

First settled by fur trappers and traders in the 1820s and 1830s, Daggett County was not created until 1917, when the state legislature carved it out of the northern end of Uintah County. It was the last of the state's counties to be organized. Daggett County was named after Ellsworth Daggett, who helped introduce irrigation to the area so farmers could live there. Until that time, the county was used mainly for the summer grazing of sheep and cattle from Wyoming and northern Utah. The Flaming Gorge Dam, built in the late 1950s, brought the creation of a whole new town, Dutch John, to house the dam's workers.

Population

Daggett County had a population of 916 people in 2002 making it the smallest county in the state in population size. The county had a population density of 1.3 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Daggett County grew at an average rate of 2.8% per year, nearly equal to the state average of 2.7%. The Census 2000 average household size in Daggett County was 2.48, compared to the state average size of 3.13. The county's Census 2000 median age (39.2) was the highest in the state. By 2030, the population is projected to grow to 1,208 people. The county's largest city is Manila; 308 people (2000) reside there.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Daggett County in 2001 was \$14.5 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$15,981. The state's per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. The total nonagricultural wages in Daggett County in 2001 were \$10.0 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Daggett County in 2002 was 467 with a 6.4% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed in 2002 totaled 22. The unemployment rate of 4.7% was one of the lowest in the state.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in Daggett County in 2001 was 427. Government accounted for 52.5% of the county's 2001 non-agricultural employment. Services accounted for nearly 36%. The Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir and the Ashley National Forest were central to the county's economy for the large numbers of people employed in both government and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.14% from 624 in 2000 to 877 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Daggett County include: Daggett County, Daggett County School District, Flaming Gorge Lodge, U.S. Forest Service, Red Canyon Lodge, Gillett Diesel Services Inc., and Snyder Construction Inc.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Daggett County had 26,485 acres of land in 36 farms; 21 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$1.4 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 30% of this and livestock sales for 70%. Daggett County produced hay, cattle, and some sheep.

Construction – There were 19 residential building permits issued in Daggett County in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Daggett County amounted to \$14.6 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Daggett County was \$145.8 million in 2001.

Land Ownership – Daggett County has 462,099 acres of land, 77.7% of it is federally owned, and 11.6% of the land is state owned. The remaining lands are municipal, private, and state sovereign lands.

Davis County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Davis County was one of the original eight counties created in 1850, at the legislative assembly of the Territory of Deseret. The county was named for Captain Daniel C. Davis, of the Mormon Battalion. The county's agricultural potential was recognized quickly by the Mormon pioneers, who moved livestock there for forage during their first winter in Utah. Davis county farmers experimented with new crops, equipment, and irrigation methods. Defense installations such as Hill Air Force Base began to employ large numbers of people in the 1940s, and the economy shifted towards the service industry to support the increasing population and development. With the Wasatch mountains in the east and the Great Salt Lake in the west, Davis County has commercial, governmental, and natural landmarks. Antelope Island State Park, Farmington Canyon and waterfowl management areas celebrate nature while Lagoon, Cherry Hill, the Bountiful Davis Art Center, the Farmington Art Chapel, and several golf courses are recreational attractions.

Population

Davis is the smallest county in Utah in land area, and the second most dense, with 821.9 people per square mile. Its 2002 population of 250,265, was the third highest in the state. The county grew at a rate of 2.5% per year from 1990-2000. Davis County's Census 2000 average household size was 3.31 people per household, slightly higher than the state average of 3.13 people per household. The county's Census 2000 median age was 26.8; the state's median age was 27.1. Davis County's population is projected to top 386,672 by 2030. Layton, the county's largest city, had a 2000 population of 58,474 people, projected to be 97,181 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Davis County in 2001 was \$6.0 billion (ranked third in the state). Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. Along with the other major metropolitan counties, Davis had a relatively high per capita income. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$24,649. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Davis County in 2001 were \$2.5 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Davis County was 124,391 people, a 0.43% increase from 2001. Of these people, 6,444 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Davis County was 5.2%, the eighth lowest rate in the state. This rate was considerably lower than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%, and slightly lower than the U.S. Rate of 5.8%.

Employment

While the majority of people who live in Davis County also work in the county, many residents commute to nearby Salt Lake and Weber Counties. The largest major industries in Davis County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) were government (26.1%), trade (21.5%), and services (20.3%). Employment in Davis County was 87,579 in 2001. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 110,752 in 2000 to 178,066 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in the county include the Department of Defense (Hill Air Force Base - federal military), Davis County School District, Lifetime Products Inc. (sporting goods), Fred Meyer, Utility Trailer Manufacturing (manufacturing), Davis County, and Smith's Distribution Center (grocery).

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Davis County had 67,906 acres of land in 559 farms; 197 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$33.4 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 82% of this and livestock sales for 18%.

Construction – In 2001, Davis County reported 2,571 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$2.7 billion in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Davis County was \$9.1 billion in 2001.

Land Ownership – Davis County is the smallest county in land area. Total acres in Davis County equal only 406,281; 10.9% of this is federally owned, 64.2% is state owned. The remaining lands are private, municipal, and state sovereign lands. There are no tribal lands in Davis County.

Duchesne County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Much of present-day Duchesne County was once part of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The reservation was opened to white homesteaders at the turn of the century under the Dawes Act, and Duchesne County was created in 1914 from part of Wasatch County. The county is named for the Duchesne River, which was possibly named for a French-Canadian trapper. Early irrigation and farming efforts were largely unsuccessful, and the county's economy has been based primarily on the livestock and oil/natural gas industries for most of the 20th century.

Population

Duchesne County had a population of 14,856 people in 2002. The county had a population density of 4.5 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Duchesne County grew at an average rate of 1.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The Census 2000 average household size in Duchesne County was 3.11. The county's median age was 28.3, slightly higher than the state median age of 27.1. By 2030, the population is projected to be 19,545. In 2000, 4,299 people resided in its largest city, Roosevelt. The projected population of Roosevelt in 2030 is 5,723.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Duchesne County in 2001 was \$288.2 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$19,829. The state per capita income was \$24,033 in 2001. The total nonagricultural wages in Duchesne County in 2001 were \$132.6 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Duchesne County in 2002 was 6,544 with a 4.2% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed in 2002 totaled 553, for an unemployment rate of 8.5%. This was 2.4% higher than the state unemployment rate, making it one of the highest unemployment rates in the state.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 5,122. The government sector is responsible for the largest share of Duchesne County's 2001 employment, at 30.0%. Trade and services are also significant major industries. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.21% from 7,387 in 2000 to 10,601 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Duchesne County include: Duchesne County School District, Uintah Basin Medical Center, Uintah Basin Applied Tech Center, Second Nature Therapeutics, Duchesne County, Roosevelt City, and Moon Lake Electrical Association.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Agricultural production in Duchesne County occurred on nearly 1,328,307 acres of land on 811 farms; 364 of them were full-time farms. Duchesne is a major producer of hay and has a large inventory of cattle and calves.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits in Duchesne County in 2001 was 142.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Duchesne County amounted to \$163.8 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Duchesne County in 2001 was \$590.3 million.

Land Ownership – Duchesne County has 2,076,998 acres of land, 44.7% of the land is federally owned, and 7.3% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes private/local government land (29.3%), tribal land (19.1%), and state sovereign land.

Emery County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Emery County was established in 1880 and named to honor George W. Emery, territorial governor of Utah from 1875-80. Livestock and farming have been a mainstay of the county's economy throughout most of its history, beginning in 1877 when livestock growers from Sanpete County settled there. The completion of a railroad and the development of coal mining in the Carbon County area provided both markets for Emery County's produce and jobs for its citizens from the 1880s through the early 20th century. Emery County's population grew significantly during the 1970s when Utah Power and Light opened large power plants in Castle Dale and Huntington. Mining, government, and transportation, communications and utilities had nearly equal shares of 1996 employment, and accounted for approximately 60% of total employment. The county's economy is specialized in coal mining-related industries and electric services; agriculture is important as well. Emery's economic structure has encountered major shifts since 1980, with fluctuations in construction and mining impacting employment in other industries.

Population

Emery County's population was 10,540 (2002) with a population density of 2.3 persons per square mile. It had one of the lowest growth rates in the state, with an average increase of 0.4% per year from 1990 to 2000. The county's Census 2000 average household size was 3.10 persons per household, while its median age was 30.1. Emery is projected to reach 12,438 people by 2030. Huntington, Emery's largest city, had a population of 2,131 (2000) and is projected to reach 2,428 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Emery County in 2001 was \$190.5 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$17,874. The state per capita income was \$24,033 in 2001. The total nonagricultural wages in Emery County in 2001 were \$125.8 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Emery County in 2001 was 3,696, a 3.2% decrease from 2000. The county's unemployed in 2001 totaled 355. The unemployment rate was 9.8%, the third highest rate among counties and 3.7% higher than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 3,505. The government sector was responsible for the largest share of Emery County's 2001 employment, at 25.5%. Mining and TTU (trade, transportation, utilities) were also significant major industries accounting for 19.6% and 26.9% of nonagricultural employment, respectively. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.79% from 5,025 in 2000 to 6,367 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employers in Emery County are: PacifiCorp (electric service), Energy West (coal mining) Emery County School District, Emery County (local public administration), Nielson Construction Company, CW Mining Company, and Genwal Resources.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Emery County had 158,798 acres of land in 450 farms; 173 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Emery County in 2001 was 32.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$102.7 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Emery County in 2001 was \$1.3 billion.

Land Ownership – Of 2,853,042 total acres of land in Emery County, 79.7% is owned by the federal government, while another 12.0% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is private/municipal, tribal, and state sovereign land.

Garfield County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Garfield County was created in 1882 by the territorial legislature and named after recently-assassinated President James A. Garfield. While the county's economy has historically been dominated by lumber and agriculture, tourism began to play an important role with the establishment of Capitol Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks (1937 and 1928, respectively) and Lake Powell National Recreation Area (1960s).

Population

With a population of 4,599 (2002), Garfield County had the fifth smallest population in the State of Utah. The fourth largest county in land area, Garfield was the least dense, at less than 1 person per square mile. Garfield County's average annual growth rate from 1990-2000 was 1.8%; lower than the state average of 2.7%. Garfield County had a relatively low average household size of 2.92 people (Census 2000), which was lower than the state average of 3.13. At 33.8 years, the county's median age was more than six years older than the state average of 27.1 (Census 2000). By 2030, Garfield is projected to grow to 6,841 people. The largest city is Panguitch, with a 2000 population of 1,623. Panguitch is projected to grow to around 2,573 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Garfield County measured \$82.2 million in 2001. The county's per capita income was \$17,546. The 2001 state per capita income was \$24,033. Total nonagricultural wages in Garfield County were \$40.4 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Garfield County was 2,828 (2002). That represents a 0.57% increase from the previous year. Of that labor force, 331 people were unemployed, giving Garfield County the highest unemployment rate in the state, at 11.7% (2002). The unemployment rate was nearly double the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment totaled 2,129 in 2001 in Garfield County. Major industry employment data indicates that services accounted for the greatest share of nonagricultural employment at 45.2% and government accounted for 28.7% of Garfield County's 2001 employment. Agriculture and trade were also important. Growth in tourism-related industries is expected to continue at a more accelerated pace because of the designation in 1996 of the Grand Staircase in Escalante as a National Monument. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.64% from 3,060 in 2000 to 4,992 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in Garfield County is Ruby's Inn Incorporated. Other major employers include Garfield County School District, the Federal Government, Garfield Memorial Hospital/Clinic, South Central Utah Telephone, and Garfield County. Utah Forest Products, the State of Utah, AmFac, Bryce Canyon Western Town, Offshore Marina Inc., and Bryce Canyon Pines are also among Garfield County's largest employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Garfield County had 121,381 acres of land on 285 farms; 116 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.6 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Cattle, hay, dairy products, and sheep are all significant agricultural products of the county.

Construction – Garfield County reported 55 residential building permits issued in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Garfield County amounted to \$66.5 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – 2001 total assessed property value for Garfield County was \$299.3 million.

Land Ownership – There are 3,330,924 land acres in Garfield County. Of that amount, 90% is federally owned, while 5.4% is state owned. The remaining land in Garfield is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Grand County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Grand County was established in 1890 by the territorial legislature, and named for the Grand River (later called the Colorado River), which forms its western boundary. Competition from Native American tribes farming the fertile Colorado River Valley prevented white settlement of the county until the 1880s. Small farms and orchards, livestock ranching, and potash mining have been the major economic activities during much of Grand County's history. The uranium mining boom in the 1950s brought the first real population expansion to the area. Arches National Monument, established in 1929 and upgraded to a National Park in 1971, has drawn an increasing and significant number of tourists since its inception, making tourism the county's most important economic resource today.

Population

Grand County's population was 8,468 in 2002 and there were about 2.3 persons per square mile in the county. Grand had an average annual growth rate of 2.6% from 1990 to 2000. Grand County's average household size was the lowest, at 2.44 people; the state average was 3.13 persons per household (Census 2000). The median age of 36.9 was the fourth highest in the state (Census 2000). A projected 10,122 people will live in Grand County by the year 2030. The largest city, Moab, had 4,779 people in 2000, and is projected to have 5,719 people by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Grand County in 2001 was \$178.2 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$20,710. The state per capita income was \$24,033 in 2001. Total nonagricultural wages in Grand County in 2001 were \$81.3 million.

Labor Market Indicators

Grand County's 2002 civilian labor force was 5,469, a 0.96% increase from 2001. There were 403 unemployed people in Grand and the unemployment rate was 7.4%, 1.3% more than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment was 4,219 in 2001. The trade and services sectors accounted for approximately 63% of Grand County's employment, while government accounted for 19.7%. The economy has shifted profoundly from specialization in resource extraction to specialization in tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.84% from 5,577 in 2000 to 7,168 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Grand County School District is the largest employer in the county. The Allen Memorial Hospital, City Market Inc., City of Moab, National Park Service, Grand County, and Quint Star Management Inc. are also among the major employers. Other numerous tourism-related businesses, are also important to the county.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Grand County had 75,801 acres of land in 85 farms; 41 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$2.3 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 37% of this and livestock sales for 63%. Hay production and cattle are the primary agricultural products.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Grand County in 2001 was 88.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Grand County amounted to \$165.5 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed value in Grand County in 2001 was \$566.7 million.

Land Ownership – There are 2,363,741 acres in Grand County. Of that amount, 71.7% is federally owned while 15.6% is state owned, and 8.4% is tribal land. The remaining land in Grand County is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Iron County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Iron County was created in 1850 by the territorial legislature and named in recognition of the iron deposits found in the area. These deposits brought mining and smelting activity to the county in the nineteenth century. Settlers later turned to farming and ranching. Today Iron County is a gateway to many of Utah's national parks and has a well-diversified economy.

Population

There were 35,507 people who lived in Iron County in 2002, giving it a population density of 10.7 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, the county's population increased at an average annual rate of 5.0%, the third fastest rate among Utah's counties, compared to the state average of 2.7%. Iron's Census 2000 average household size, 3.11 people, was nearly equal to the state average (3.13). Iron's median age was 24.2, the third lowest in the state, while the state average was 27.1 (Census 2000). By the year 2030, Iron County's population is projected to reach 55,562. The largest city was Cedar City, with 20,527 people (2000). Cedar City is projected to grow to a population of 39,806 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Iron County amounted to \$582.2 million (2001). The county's per capita income was \$16,873, compared to the state per capita income of \$24,033. Total wages for the county were \$283.0 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force size of Iron County was 14,865 (2001). This was down 0.3% from the previous year. Of that total labor force, 681 people were unemployed, thus creating an unemployment rate of 5.3% in the county. The county's unemployment rate was only slightly lower than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 13,960 in 2001 in Iron County. The largest major industries in the county were government (28%), services (20%), and trade (18.2%) – accounting for over 66% of total non-agricultural employment (2001). In addition to these industries, the Iron County economy also specializes in manufacturing. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.89% from 18,399 in 2000 to 32,293 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Educational institutions, Southern Utah University and Iron County School District, are the largest employers in the county. Convergys (formerly Matrixx Marketing), a business marketing firm, the State of Utah, the Federal Government, and Valley View Medical Center are also major employers. Major manufacturing firms include Metalcraft Technology, O'Sullivan Industries, and Smead Manufacturing. Iron County's proximity to Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park, as well as the hosting of the nationally recognized Utah Shakespearean Festival, serve as catalysts for the healthy and growing tourism industry.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Iron County had 404,574 acres of land in 375 farms; 156 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$42.1 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 67% of this and livestock sales for 33%. Iron County is among the top hay producing and sheep producing counties in the state.

Construction – In 2001, there were 307 residential building permits issued in Iron County.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$420.9 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – 2001 total assessed property value for Iron County was \$1.6 billion.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,113,304 land acres in Iron County. Of that amount, 57.2% is federally owned, while 6.7% is state land. The remaining land in Iron County is private land, tribal land, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Juab County

May 2003

History and Settlement

The legislative assembly created Juab County in 1852. The name comes from a Ute Indian word meaning flat or level plain. Early settlers depended on agriculture; but this changed when precious metals discovered in 1869 in the Tintic region made the area one of the foremost mining districts in the nation. Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and uranium mining continued through the 1950s, and some operations continue today on a smaller scale. In recent years several small manufacturing firms, as well as recreation opportunities at White Sand Dunes and Little Sahara Recreation Area, have helped to diversify Juab's economy.

Population

One of the fastest growing counties in Utah, Juab had a population of 8,643 (2002), with a population density of 2.6 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, Juab's population averaged 3.6% growth per year. The average household size of Juab County was 3.31 (Census 2000), which was the fourth highest household size in the state. At 26.5 the median age of the county was the sixth lowest in the state (Census 2000). Juab County is projected to grow to a population of 15,660 by the year 2030. There were 4,733 people living in Nephi in 2000, the largest city, which is projected to grow to 9,052 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Juab County was \$134.3 million (2001). Per capita income was \$15,849 (2001), which ranked fifth lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income represents 65.9% of the state average (\$24,033). Total nonagricultural wages for Juab County were \$58.2 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force of Juab County was 3,988 (2002). This was 3.8% higher than the previous year. Of this labor force, there were 311 people unemployed, which created an unemployment rate of 7.8%. Juab County's unemployment rate was 1.7% higher than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 2,661 in 2001 in Juab County. Services (27.5%), and government (21.9%) accounted for nearly half of Juab County's employment. Manufacturing, trading and tourism-related industries were also very important to the economy. Service-related industries are expected to occupy a greater portion of the Juab economy while more traditional industries such as agriculture are expected to have less of a representation in the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.2% from 3,533 in 2000 to 6,859 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Juab School District is the largest employer in Juab County. Other major government employers include Juab County and Nephi City. Significant private sector employers include medical service institutions such as Central Valley Medical Center, Canyon Hills Health Care Center, and Heritage Hills Health Center. Manufacturing companies such as Nephi Rubber Products and Ash Grove Cement are also significant. Mid-State Consultants Inc. and Quality Craft Wood Products are also major employers in the county.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Juab County had 275,632 acres of land in 228 farms; 91 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$8.4 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%. Cattle, hay, sheep and wheat are all significant agricultural products in the county. Juab County is also one of the top turkey producers in Utah.

Construction – Juab County reported 65 residential building permits issued in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$69.5 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Juab County in 2001 was \$391.2 million.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,179,677 land acres in Juab County. Of that amount, 72.0% is federally owned, 17.1% is private/local government, while 8.8% is state land and 2.1% is tribal land.

Kane County

May 2003

History and Settlement

First settled by pioneers in the mid-1860s, Kane County was named after Col. Thomas L. Kane, an influential supporter of the Mormons. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a majority of the county's residents were farmers or ranchers. The 1920s and 30s brought the development of lodging, food, and services for tourists of Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks, as well as for the many Hollywood crews filming Westerns in the spectacular desert areas near Kanab. The construction of the Glen Canyon Dam in the late 1950s brought a population and an economic boom, and the resulting Lake Powell brought even more recreational service industries to the area.

Population

Kane County's population was 5,958 in 2002. With a population density of 1.5 persons per square mile, the county was one of the least densely populated in the state. Kane County sustained an average growth rate of 1.6% per year from 1990 to 2000. Kane's Census 2000 average household size, 2.67 people, was one of the lowest in the state. The county had a median age of 39.1, which was the second highest in the state. By 2030, Kane County's population is expected to swell to over 13,628 people. Kanab, the county's largest city, had 3,564 people (2000) and is expected to grow to a population of 10,596 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total income for Kane County was \$148.8 million (2001). The county's 2001 per capita income was \$24,751, while the state per capita income was \$24,033. Total nonagricultural wages amounted to \$57.3 million (2001) in the county.

Labor Market Indicators

In 2002 the civilian labor force of Kane County grew 1.4% to 2,884 people. With 121 people unemployed, the county had an unemployment rate of 4.2%. This was the lowest unemployment rate in the state, substantially under the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 2,902 in 2001. Services (41%) and government (25.4%) accounted for the largest shares of employment. Manufacturing (12.9%) and trade (12.7%) also occupied an important presence. Kane's economy is specialized in tourism-related industries, agriculture, and non-metallic minerals extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.18% from 3,824 in 2000 to 9,790 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Tourism-related business such as Aramark Sports & Entertainment (Lake Powell Resorts/Marinas), Stampin Up, and Thunderbird Restaurant and Motel are some of Kane's largest employers. Kane County, the Kane County School District, the Federal Government, the State of Utah, and the City of Kanab are the major government employers. Best Friends Animal Sanctuary, Kane County Hospital, Honey IGA Supercenter, and Glazier's Food Town, are also among the largest employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Kane County had 175,384 acres of land in 143 farms; 66 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.2 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 8% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Kane County produces small amounts of cattle, hay, sheep, and dairy products.

Construction – There were 127 residential building permits issued in Kane County in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$101.5 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Kane County in 2001 was \$475.3 million.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,627,186 land acres in Kane County. Of that amount, 83.1% is federally owned, 10.1% is private/local government, and 6.8% is state land.

Millard County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Millard County, first settled in 1851, is named in recognition of President Millard Fillmore. The city of Fillmore, which lies near the geographic center of the Utah Territory, was the capital for a few years until the legislature voted to move it to the more populous Salt Lake City. The establishment of the Union Pacific line through the western part of the county in the early part of the 20th century led to large-scale production of alfalfa seeds. The city of Topaz was the site of a Japanese internment camp during World War II, housing some 8,700 people forcibly relocated by the federal government. The development in the 1970s of the Intermountain Power Project, a coal-burning power plant, was a major economic event.

Population

There were 12,335 people who lived in Millard County (2002), with a population density of 1.9 people per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, Millard's population increased at an average annual rate of 1.0%, compared to the state average of 2.7%. Millard County's average household size was 3.19 people per household, while the state average was 3.13 people per household (Census 2000). The county's median age was 29.9, compared to the state's median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). Millard County is projected to reach 14,605 people in 2030. The largest city in Millard County is Delta, with 3,209 people in 2000. Delta is projected to have 3,709 people by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Millard County was \$231.7 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state in 2001 was \$54.8 billion. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$18,634. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Millard County were \$95 million in 2001.

Labor Market Indicators

The 2002 civilian labor force in Millard County was 4,888 people as compared with 4,484 in 2001 (an increase of 9.0%). Of these people, 4,624 were employed and 264 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Millard County was 5.4%. This rate was slightly lower than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

The largest major industries in Millard County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) were government (30.3%) and trade (34.4%). The 2001 nonagricultural employment (number of jobs) in Millard County was 3,485. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 6,040 in 2000 to 7,590 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Millard County include Intermountain Power Services (electric/gas/sanitary services), the Millard County School District, Millard County, Pictsweet Mushroom Farms, Delta Community Medical Center, Brush Wellman Inc., State of Utah, Federal Government, Sunrise Engineering, Fillmore Hospital, Quality Market, Duane's Market, Continental Lime, and Garden of Eat'n.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Millard County was ranked sixth in number of farms among Utah counties with 457,823 acres on 650 farms; 350 were full-time farms. Millard County's average farm size was 704 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$71 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. Millard is a leading county in grain and hay production.

Construction – In 2001 Millard County reported 43 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$120.4 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 2001 total assessed property value for Millard County was \$2.1 billion.

Land Ownership – Millard is the third largest county ranked by land area. There are a total of 4,375,614 acres in Millard County. Of the total acreage, 74.4% is federally owned, 13.5% is private/local government, and 12.1% is state owned. The remaining lands are tribal and state sovereign lands.

Morgan County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Created in 1862, Morgan County is named after Mormon church leader Jedediah Morgan Grant. The county has the largest percentage of privately owned land of all the counties in Utah. Much of it is used for livestock and crops. Lumber was a major industry during the 1860s and 1870s, and a major cement manufacturing plant has been operating for nearly a century. Morgan County has provided the locale for major routes into the West: the trapper trail near Highway 167, immigrant trails, Pony Express and stagecoach lines along Highway 65, and the transcontinental railroad, U.S. Highway 30, and Interstate 84 which parallel the Weber River. Today, these byways connect verdant agricultural areas, manicured residential neighborhoods and superb recreational venues for bicycling, hiking, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing.

Population

Morgan County had a population of 7,416 in 2002. The county's population density was 12.2 persons per square mile. The county had an average annual growth rate of 2.0% from 1990 to 2000. Morgan County's average household size was 3.48 people per household just higher than the state's average of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age for the county was 28.5, slightly higher than the state's median age 27.1 (Census 2000). The population of the county is projected to surpass 11,312 people by 2030. The city of Morgan, the county's only incorporated city, had a population of 2,635 (2000). This city is projected to have 4,261 people by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The 2001 total personal income for Morgan County was \$164.0 million, and \$54.8 billion for the state. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$22,517, compared to the state per capita income of \$24,033. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Morgan County in 2001 were \$41.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Morgan County was 3,850 people in 2002 as compared with 3,580 in 2001 (2.2% increase). Of these people, 194 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Morgan County was 5.0%. This rate was lower than the state unemployment rate of 6.1% and the U.S. rate of 5.8%.

Employment

The major industries in Morgan County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) were: trade (22.1%), government (22.7%), and construction (20.6%). Nonagricultural employment (number of jobs) in Morgan County was 1,636. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.94% from 2,837 in 2000 to 3,753 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Morgan County School District is the county's largest employer. There are also two large manufacturing employers: Browning Arms (a sporting goods manufacturer), and Holnam Inc. (a cement plant). Other major employers in the county include Wilkinson Construction Co., Rosehill Dairy, IGA Grocery, Morgan County, Larry's Spring Chicken Inn (eating place), and Taggarts.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Morgan County had 179,246 acres of land in 258 farms; 97 were full-time farms. The average farm size was 738 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$13.2 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Important crops include hay, wheat, and barley. The county also has a small sheep and cattle industry. Morgan is one of the leading producers of mink pelts in Utah, and the State of Utah is the fourth largest producer of mink pelts in the United States.

Construction – In 2001, Morgan County reported 56 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$55.3 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 2001 total assessed property value for Morgan County was \$490 million.

Land Ownership – The third smallest county in land area, Morgan County covers 390,662 acres. Of this total acreage, 92.6% is private/local government, 4.5% is federally owned, and 2.9% is state owned.

Piute County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Named for the Paiute Indian tribe, Piute County was split off from Beaver County in 1865. Crops and livestock were important early on. The discovery of gold and silver in the Tushar mountains created several boom towns during the late 1800s. The completion of a railroad branch line to Marysville in 1900 linked Piute's mines and farms to markets outside the county. Mining continued to be important during World Wars I and II, when the county's large reserves of high-grade alunite ore was in demand. Piute and Otter Creek reservoirs provide recreation opportunities for Piute County residents, and the Parker ranch near Circleville has become a tourist attraction because of its association with outlaw Butch Cassidy.

Population

Piute County had a population of 1,409 people in 2002 and had the second smallest population among counties in the state. The county had a population density of 1.9 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Piute County grew at an average annual rate of 1.3% per year. The average household size in Piute County was 2.79, smaller than the average state size of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age for Piute was 38.9, the third highest in the state. By 2030, the population is projected to reach 1,588 people. Circleville, Piute County's largest town, had a population of 505 (2000). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 563.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Piute County in 2001 was \$23.8 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$17,195 which is 71.5% of the state average. The state's per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. Total nonagricultural wages in Piute County in 2001 were \$5.0 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Piute County in 2002 totaled 569, with a 7.2% decrease from 2001. The county's unemployed totaled 46, with an unemployment rate of 8.1%, which was higher than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 276. Government provided 52.9% of non-agricultural employment in Piute County. TTU (trade, transportation, and utilities) accounted for 25.4%. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.56% from 501 in 2000 to 593 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in the county include the Piute County School District, the Flying V Bar Ranch, Dalton Brothers Trucking, State of Utah, and Piute County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Piute County had 44,540 acres of land in 106 farms; 79 were full-time farms. The average farm size was 420 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.2 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Hay, along with a small cattle and sheep industry, account for most of Piute's agricultural production.

Construction – There were no residential building permits issued in Piute County in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$5.7 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Piute County in 2001 was \$46.6 million.

Land Ownership – Piute County has 489,656 acres of land, 74.3% of the land is federally owned, 13.8% of the land is state owned, and 12.7% is owned privately or by the local government.

Rich County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Rich County was formed in 1864 when it split off from Green River County (which covered parts of today's Uintah, Dagget, Summit, Duchesne, Wasatch, and Rich Counties). Two versions of the origin of Rich County's name exist: 1) named for the richness of the Bear River Valley soil, and 2) named after Charles C. Rich, a Mormon apostle instrumental in the settlement of the area. A popular spot for fur trappers in the early 19th century, the Bear Lake area was settled by the Mormon pioneers in the 1860s and 1870s. The county's fertile lowlands have long supported fertile farms and pastures: three-fourths of Rich County's land is used primarily for grazing. The development of Bear Lake as a popular recreation area has helped diversify Rich's economy.

Population

Rich County had a population of 2,050 people (2002) and ranked third smallest in the state in population size. The county had a population density of 2.0 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Rich County grew at an average annual rate of 1.2% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Rich County was 3.01 (2000), slightly lower than the state average of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age was 34.3 (2000), compared to the state median age of 27.1. The population is projected at 2,333 for the year 2030. Randolph was the largest city in the county, with a population of 483 in 2000. Randolph's population is projected to be 538 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Rich County was \$32.5 million (2001). Per capita income was \$16,581 (2001). This per capita income only represents 69% of the state average (\$24,033). Total nonagricultural wages in the county in 2001 were \$9.4 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Rich County in 2002 totaled 1,088, with a 6.6% decrease from 2001. The county's unemployed in 2002 totaled 56, with an unemployment rate of 5.2%, slightly lower than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 575. Government and services were Rich County's largest major industries, accounting for 36.7% and 35.5%, respectively, of nonagricultural employment. Agriculture and trade were also among Rich County's largest major industries. The economy is also specialized in real estate and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.61% from 1,089 in 2000 to 1,308 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Rich County School District is the largest employer in the county. Deseret Land & Livestock, Majestic Ranch Academy Inc., Lodge at Bear Lake, Rich County government, Inn at Harbor Village, and Lutz Construction are major employers in Rich County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Rich County had 523,744 acres of land in 162 farms; 98 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$15.5 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 7% of this and livestock sales for 93%. Rich County is a leading hay producer in Utah. The county produces a significant number of cattle for beef, and has a small sheep industry.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2001 in Rich County was 19.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$16.2 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Rich County in 2001 was \$258.4 million.

Land Ownership – Rich County has 694,654 acres of land; 55.6% is owned privately or by the local government, 31.7% is federally owned, and 12.8% is state owned.

Salt Lake County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Permanent settlement of Salt Lake County, named for the nearby Great Salt Lake, began in 1847 when Mormon pioneers entered the Great Salt Lake Valley as Brigham Young proclaimed "This is the right place". The county was officially established in 1850. With self-sufficiency a major goal, the settlers diversified the economy early on by establishing basic industries to supply everything from pottery to printing paper. As the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), as well as the territorial and, later, the state capital, Salt Lake City and its county have always been the center of population, political power, and economic strength in Utah. With Temple Square, Hogle Zoo, museums, all season mountain resorts, the Bingham copper mine, the State Capitol, Abravanel Hall, the Delta Center, and the Salt Palace, Salt Lake County is "still the right place".

Population

Salt Lake County was the most populous county in the state, with a population of 927,564 in 2002. It was also the most dense county, with 1,257.9 people per square mile. The county's average annual growth rate from 1990 to 2000 was 2.2%, below the state average of 2.7%. Salt Lake County's average household size was 3.00 people per household compared to the state average of 3.13 people per household (Census 2000). The median age in the county was 28.9, which was higher than the state median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). Salt Lake County is expected to grow to a population of 1,431,843 by the year 2030. Salt Lake City, the state capital and most populous city in the state, had 181,743 people (2000). By 2030 Salt Lake City is expected to have 187,783 people.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Salt Lake County was \$25.7 billion (2001). Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. Per capita income was \$28,188 (2001), which ranks second highest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represented 117.3% of the state average (\$24,033). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Salt Lake County in 2001 were \$17.9 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Salt Lake County in 2002 was 514,614 people, a 1.3% increase from 2001. Of these people, 32,354 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Salt Lake County was 6.3% and ranked thirteenth lowest in the state. This rate was slightly higher than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 544,714 in 2001. The largest major industries in Salt Lake County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) were services (19.7%), trade (21.9%), and government (14.6). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.48% from 646,003 in 2000 to 1,002,915 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Salt Lake County include the State of Utah, University of Utah, Granite School District, Jordan School District, Salt Lake County, Novus Services Inc., Delta, LDS Hospital, Convergys, Intermountain Health Care, LDS Hospital, Salt Lake City Parks, Salt Lake City School District, and the U.S. Post Office.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Despite its status as one of Utah's most urbanized counties, there were 593 farms of which 202 were full-time farms in Salt Lake County, with 113,912 acres of total farmland. The average farm size was 192 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$23 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 55% of this and livestock sales for 45%.

Construction – In 2001, Salt Lake County reported 5,429 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$15.8 billion in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Salt Lake County in 2001 was \$46.7 billion.

Land Ownership – Fifth smallest in land area, Salt Lake County covers 481,927 acres of land. Of this total acreage, 77.8% is owned privately or by the local government, 21.8% is federally owned, and 0.4% is state owned.

San Juan County

May 2003

History and Settlement

In 1880 the territorial legislature carved San Juan County from Iron, Kane, Sevier, and Piute counties. The name comes from the San Juan River. The Navajo Indian Reservation occupies much of the southern part of the county. Early white settlers in the 1870s viewed livestock ranching as more profitable than farming in the harsh desert country. Later, sporadic mining activity brought some economic gain—most significantly with the development of San Juan county's uranium deposits in the 1950s. The creation of Lake Powell in the 1960s has made tourism one of the county's most promising economic resources. The county's remoteness and large population of Native Americans living on the Navajo reservation are two factors which contribute to its disadvantaged economic situation.

Population

The population in San Juan County in 2002 was 14,216. San Juan County has more land area than any county in Utah, and was one of the least densely populated, with only 1.8 people per square mile. Its average yearly growth rate from 1990 to 2000 was one of the smallest in the state at 1.4%. With nearly 3.46 people per household, San Juan ranked second in average household size (Census 2000). The county had a median age of 25.5 (Census 2000) and was the fifth youngest in the state. San Juan's population is projected to reach 19,459 people by 2030. The largest city, Blanding, had 3,162 people (2000), and is projected to have 4,632 in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

San Juan County's residents were the poorest in Utah. Total personal income for the county was \$178.7 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. Per capita income was \$13,108 (2001), which ranked lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income represented 54.5% of the state average (\$24,033). Total nonagricultural wages in San Juan County in 2001 were \$84.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in San Juan County was 4,693 people, a 4.6% increase from 2001. Of these people, 436 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in San Juan County was 9.3% and was the fourth highest in the state. The state unemployment rate was 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 3,815 in 2001. Government accounted for nearly 44% of San Juan's non-agricultural employment. Services (23.4%) and trade (14.9%) also accounted for significant shares. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.32% from 5,410 in 2000 to 8,006 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in San Juan County is the San Juan County School District. The tourism industry is represented by Monument Valley Lodge and several smaller employers. Major medical services employers include Four Corners Regional Care Center and the San Juan Hospital. Other major employers include San Juan County and the College of Eastern Utah. The Navajo Nation, classified as a membership organization, is also a significant employer in San Juan.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – San Juan County's farms covered nearly 1,673,079 acres of land. There were 231 farms, 115 of which were full-time farms. Its average farm size (7,243 acres) was among the largest in the state. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.1 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 39% of this and livestock sales for 61%. The county is a leading producer of small grains (wheat, barley, oats) and of winter wheat.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in San Juan County in 2001 was 45.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$87.3 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in San Juan County in 2001 was \$493.8 million.

Land Ownership – San Juan County has 5,074,275 acres of land; 62% of the land is federally owned, 25.2% is tribal land, 8.1% are private/local government lands, and 6.5% is state land.

Sanpete County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Sanpete County was established in 1850. Its name is a derivation of San Pitch, the name of the local American Indian tribe. Since settlement, Sanpete's economy has been agriculturally based. Grain crops and cattle were important early on, and sheep dominated the local economy from 1880 through the 1920s. Turkeys became a cooperative, integrated industry during the Great Depression, and today Sanpete ranks among the top turkey-producing counties in the country. Snow College, a two-year institution in Ephraim, plays an important role in the economy as well.

Population

The population of Sanpete County reached 23,550 people in 2002. The county had a population density of 14.8 persons per square mile, which ranked eighth among Utah counties. Sanpete is also a fast growing county, with an average annual growth rate of 3.4% from 1990 to 2000. The county's average household size was 3.27, higher than the state average household size of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age of Sanpete County was 25.3, which ranked fourth lowest among counties in the state (2000). Sanpete County's population projection for the year 2030 is 31,860. Sanpete County's largest city, Ephraim, had a population of 4,505 (2000), and it is expected to climb to a population of 6,332 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Sanpete County amounted to \$349.7 million (2001). The county's per capita income was \$15,077, which ranked it second lowest among 29 Utah counties. It also represents only 62.7% of the state average per capita income. Total nonagricultural wages for the county were \$125.4 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force size of Sanpete County was 9,217 in 2002, up 0.58% from the previous year. Of the total labor force, 651 people were unemployed, thus creating an unemployment rate of 7.1% in the county. This unemployment rate was higher than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 6,802 in Sanpete County in 2001. Government was the largest industry accounting for 36.8% of employment. Trade accounted for 16.7%, manufacturing accounted for 13.3%, and services for 16.9%. Agriculture also played an important part in the Sanpete County economy. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.3% from 10,166 in 2000 to 14,983 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employers in Sanpete County are Moroni Feed and the State of Utah. Education related employers such as Snow College and North and South Sanpete School Districts account for the majority of employment in the county. Other major employers include: Walmart, Western Wats Opinion, Terrel's Food Town, Auto Meter Products, Wasatch Academy, and Sanpete County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Sanpete County had 359,917 acres of land in 776 farms; 383 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$82.8 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. In the agricultural realm, Sanpete County is best known for its turkey production. The county is also the leading producer of sheep in Utah, and is the home of a large fish hatchery. The county ranks among the top producing counties for barley, oats, and alfalfa hay. The inventory of cattle and calves and of milk cows was also higher in Sanpete than in most Utah counties.

Construction – Sanpete County reported 171 residential building permits issued in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$158.2 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value -Total assessed property value for Sanpete County was \$671.8 million in 2001.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 1,024,836 land acres in Sanpete County. Of that amount, 51.7% is federally owned, 42.4% is private/local government land, while 6.1% is state land.

Sevier County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Sevier County was formed from the south section of Sanpete County in 1865, and named for the Sevier River—what the Spanish called the Rio Severo (severe and violent). The town of Richfield grew quickly, and soon became a major regional commercial center. Agriculture has always been important to the county's economy, and Sevier is currently the state's leading producer of gypsum.

Population

Sevier County had a population of 19,232, and a density of 10.1 people per square mile (2002). Sevier sustained an average annual population growth rate of 2.1% from 1990 to 2000. Sevier County's average household size was 3.03 people per household, just under the state average of 3.13 people per household (Census 2000). The county's median age was 30.3, more than three years above the state's median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). By the year 2030, the county's population is projected to swell to 26,174. The county's largest city is Richfield. The population of Richfield was 6,847 in 2000 and is projected to increase to 10,597 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Sevier County was \$351.8 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. Sevier had a relatively low per capita income. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$18,505 which was 77.0% of the state average (\$24,033). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Sevier County were \$162.4 million in 2001.

Labor Market Indicators

The 2002 civilian labor force in Sevier County was 8,800 people, an increase of 2.7% from 2001. Of these people, 495 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Sevier County was 5.6%, which was slightly lower than the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 7,213 in Sevier County in 2001. The largest major industries in Sevier County (as a percent of total employment) were trade (28.4%), government (22.7%), and services (23.6%). The industries of agriculture, coal and non-metallic minerals extraction, trucking and warehousing, and tourism-related industries are also important. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.29% from 9,816 in 2000 to 14,428 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in the county is the Sevier School District. Other major employers include the Canyon Fuels Company, Moroni Feed (poultry slaughtering and processing), State Government, IHC Sevier Valley Hospital, Federal Government, Barney Trucking Inc., Six County Association of Government, K-Mart Stores, Robinson Transport, Richfield Care Center (skilled nursing care facilities), and Sevier County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Sevier County had 147,032 acres of land in 478 farms; 198 were full-time farms (1997). Sevier County's average farm size was 308 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$39.7 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 16% of this and livestock sales for 84%. Sevier County is a leading producer of corn for grain. Milk cows, sheep, turkeys and lambs are also important.

Construction – In 2001, Sevier County reported 99 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$219.8 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 2001 total assessed property value for Sevier County was \$658.2 million.

Land Ownership – Total land acres in Sevier County equal 1,227,051. Of the total acreage, 77% is federally owned, 19.1% is private/local government land, and 4.2% is state owned.

Summit County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Summit County, named for the high mountain summits that form the divides of the Weber, Bear, and Green River drainages, was created in 1854 from existing Green River and Great Salt Lake counties. The discovery of coal near Coalville and later silver, lead, and zinc in the area made mining the center of Summit's economy until the 1950s. Park City, a booming mining town founded in 1872, was on the verge of becoming a ghost town when the mines shut down; but the area's terrain and snow conditions led to its rebirth as a major destination ski area. Skiing is a major economic activity in western Summit County.

Population

The population of Summit County was 32,236 in 2002, with a population density of 15.1 persons per square mile. Summit County's average annual rate of growth from 1990 to 2000 was 6.7%, the fastest rate of any county in the state. The county's small average household size (2.87 people per household) was possibly an indication of its high income status, while the state average was 3.13 (Census 2000). With a median age of 33.3, Summit County residents were among the oldest in Utah (Census 2000). The median age for the state was 27.1. The county is projected to continue growing at a strong pace into the next century, reaching 68,474 people by 2030. Park City was the largest city in the county, with a population of 7,371 (2000) and a projected population of 16,312 for 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total 2001 personal income for Summit County was \$1.3 billion. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. Summit County had the highest per capita income in the state. The county's per capita income was \$42,102 in 2001 which is 175.2% of the state average (\$24,033). Total nonagricultural wages in Summit County in 2001 were \$422.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The 2002 civilian labor force in Summit County was 16,647 people, an increase of 7.0% from 2001. Of these people, 15,186 were employed and 1,461 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Summit County was 8.8%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 15,846 in 2001. Services and trade sectors together accounted for nearly 56% of Summit County's nonagricultural employment—a figure consistent with the county's high specialization in tourism-related industries. The county's economy is also specialized in agriculture and finance, insurance, and real estate, apparel and accessory stores (associated with the factory outlet mall at Kimball Junction), and transportation equipment. Major development at 3 local ski resorts, as well as preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympics, significantly impacted the area's economy. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.27% from 23,115 in 2000 to 45,318 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Park City School District and the Park City Municipal Corporation are two of the largest employers in Summit County. Other major employers include Summit County government, Greater Park City Company, The Canyons, and Stein Eriksen Lodge.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Summit County had 589,528 acres of land in 476 farms; 183 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.1 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 6% of this and livestock sales for 94%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Summit County in 2001 was 900.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$829 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Summit County in 2001 was \$6.8 billion.

Land Ownership – Total land acres in Summit County equal 1,197,959. Of the total acreage, 54.6% is privately/local government owned, 43.1% is federally owned, and 2.3% is state owned.

Tooele County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Established in 1850 as one of the first counties in Utah, Tooele County gets its name from one of two origins. Some say the name refers to the Goshute Indian Chief Tuilla; while others claim it is a reference to the tules, or rushes which grow in the county's swampy areas. The early settlers grazed sheep in the area, but mining and smelting fueled the county's growth from the 1860s to World War II. Military installations built during World War II boosted the county's population and continue to pump millions of dollars into the local economy. Today most of western Tooele County is reserved for military use. Tooele County is geographically unique with diverse mountain ranges, picturesque valleys and austere deserts. Visitors enjoy points of interest which interpret the rich history of Native Americans, the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party, the Pony Express Trail, the Mormon pioneers, railroads, boom-then-bust miners, and the Bonneville Salt Flats. The open panorama contributes to our quality of life, and offers visitors a playground for a variety of recreational interests.

Population

Tooele County's population was 46,208 (2002), and its density was 6.7 people per square mile. The county's average annual growth rate was 4.6% from 1990 to 2000, compared with the state growth rate of 2.7%. The average household size in Tooele County was 3.11, while the state average was 3.13 people per household (Census 2000). The county median age was the same as the state median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). The county population is projected to surpass 97,055 by 2030. Approximately 22,502 people lived in its largest city, Tooele (2000). The city population is projected to be 40,429 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Tooele County was \$811.0 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$18,434, compared to the state per capita income of \$24,033. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Tooele County in 2001 were \$361.2 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Tooele County in 2002 was 14,143. Of these people, 12,747 were employed and 1,396 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Tooele County was 9.9% , second highest among counties in the state.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 11,646 in 2001. The largest major industries in Tooele County (as a percent of total employment) were government (29.8%), trade (14.1%), and services (16.7). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.28% from 14,536 in 2000 to 28,566 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Tooele County include the Tooele County School District, Tooele County Army Depot, EG&G Defense Material (chemical weapons incineration), Dugway Proving Grounds, Magnesium Corporation of America (chemicals manufacturing), Detroit Diesel (internal combustion engines), and Tooele Valley Healthcare.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Agriculture in Tooele County occurred on 332 farms (144 were full-time farms) and covered 291,746 acres of land. Average farm size was 879 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.4 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – In 2001, Tooele County reported 721 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$363.8 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Tooele County in 2001 was \$1.6 billion.

Land Ownership – Tooele County has the second largest land area in the state, covering 4,420,697 acres. Of the total acreage, 82% of this land is federally owned, 11.7% is private/local government land, and 5.9% of the total is state owned. The remaining lands are tribal and state sovereign.

Uintah County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Named for the Uinta-Ats Ute Indian tribe, Uintah County was established in 1880. Geologic deposits of gilsonite, oil shale, tar sands, and oil have played a significant role in the county's economic history. Gilsonite was discovered in 1888 and oil in 1948. Oil production peaked in the 1980s. Uintah's situation near the Ashley National Forest and Dinosaur National Monument have made tourism important to the county. Agriculture is significant as well.

Population

Uintah County had a population of 25,984 people in 2002, and had a population density of 5.9 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, Uintah County grew at an average rate of 1.3% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Uintah County was 3.05, nearly equal to the state average of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age for 2000 was 29.0, higher than the state median age of 27.1. By 2030, the population is projected to reach 30,619 people. Vernal, Uintah County's largest city, had a population of 7,714 (Census 2000). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 8,580.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Uintah County in 2001 was \$488.1 million. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$18,972 and 78.9% of the state average. The state per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. The total wages in Uintah County in 2001 were \$269 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Uintah County in 2002 totaled 12,563, with a 3.2% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed numbered 849. The unemployment rate of 6.8% was just above the state unemployment rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 9,860. Trade accounted for 22.1% of Uintah County's non-agricultural employment, services accounted for 18.8%, and government accounted for 25.7%. Mining was also a significant industry. Industries important to the county's economy include agriculture, oil and gas extraction, Ute Indian Tribal enterprises, and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.72% from 13,004 in 2000 to 16,125 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Uintah County School District is the largest employer in Uintah County. The Ute Indian Tribe, Uintah County, Ashley Valley Medical Center, Wal-Mart, SF Phosphates, and Halliburton Energy Services Inc. are the county's major employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Uintah County ranked first in the state in the number of acres of land in farms. The county had 2,268,090 acres of land in 795 farms; 314 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$21.5 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 26% of this and livestock sales for 74%. The county is among the top producers of oats and corn for grain. The livestock industry (cattle and sheep) is also significant.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Uintah County in 2001 was 55.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$497.5 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Uintah County in 2001 was \$1.4 billion.

Land Ownership – Uintah County has 2,881,562 acres of land. Of the total acreage, 59.0% of the land is federally owned, 16.3% are tribal lands, 15.4% are privately/local government owned, and 9.3% of the land is state owned.

Utah County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Named for the Ute Indian tribe, Utah County was first settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1840s. Farming was the most important early activity, especially fruit trees and sugar beets. Utah County holds an important place in the state's industrial history. The Provo Woolen Mill was the first large manufacturing plant (1873). Geneva Steel was built during World War II to provide an inland source of steel for the war effort. Mining in the nearby Tintic district was important through the early 1900s. Brigham Young University (BYU), established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in 1875 as a high-school level academy, has grown into a major university. Utah Valley State College is also a large community college in the area.

Population

Utah County had a population of 398,056 people (2002) and ranked second in population size in the state behind Salt Lake County. Utah County is the fourth most dense with 199.2 persons per square mile (2002). From 1990 to 2000, Utah County grew at an average rate of 3.4% per year, higher than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Utah County was 3.59, the largest in the state, while the state average is 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age in Utah County was 23.3, lower than the state median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). By 2030, the population is projected to be 689,586 people. Provo is Utah County's largest city and had a population of 105,166 (2000). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 149,491.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income in Utah County in 2001 was \$7.3 billion. The county's per capita income in 2001 was \$19,271. The state per capita income in 2001 was \$24,033. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Utah County in 2001 were \$4.1 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Utah County in 2002 totaled 181,342 with a 1.2% increase from 2001. The county's unemployed totaled 10,603, with an unemployment rate of 5.9%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2001 was 154,056. The services industry was the largest in the county with 29.4% of employment. Trade accounted for 16.5%. Private education (BYU), agriculture, and tourism-related industries are also important employers. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.97% from 195,169 in 2000 to 350,741 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Utah County's major employers include Brigham Young University, the Alpine, Provo, and Nebo School Districts, Utah Valley Regional Medical Center, Novell (computer networking), and Utah Valley State College.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Utah County had more farms than any other county in the state, however the amount of land in farms is eighth highest and the average size is fourth smallest. The county had 374,933 acres of land in 1,790 farms; 663 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$97 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. The county is one of the leading producers of wheat, barley, and corn silage, and had among the largest inventories of cattle and calves, milk cows, and sheep.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah County in 2001 was 4,272.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$4.3 billion in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Utah County in 2001 was \$14.4 billion.

Land Ownership – Utah County has 1,276,030 acres of land; 46.7% of the land is federally owned, 46.7% is private/local government land, and 6.6% of the land is state owned.

Wasatch County

May 2003

History and Settlement

The first settlers came into Wasatch County in 1859. In 1862 the territorial legislature created Wasatch County, which at that time included all of the Uinta Basin. The name comes from the Wasatch mountain range. In 1899, a railroad branch connecting the county to Provo made Heber City an important shipping terminal for wool and sheep. Water development and recreation have been important sources of economic activity in this century. Strawberry, Deer Creek, and Jordanelle reservoirs make Wasatch County a popular recreation area. Currently, the county is experiencing spillover population growth and housing development as property prices rise in nearby Summit County. Wasatch is increasingly becoming home to many people who commute to work each day in Salt Lake and Utah counties, and in Park City.

Population

Wasatch County's population was 16,847 in 2002 and had a population density of 14.3 persons per square mile. The county sustained an average growth rate of 4.3% per year since 1990—one of the highest rates in the state, while the state average was 2.7%. The average household size was 3.18 persons per household, the state average was 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age in the county was 29.5 and in the state was 27.1. By the year 2030, Wasatch County's population is projected to surpass 34,893 people. Wasatch County's largest city is Heber City, with a population of 7,291 in 2000 and is projected to grow to more than 12,880 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Wasatch County was \$355.9 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$21,969, while the state per capita income is \$24,033. Total nonagricultural wages in Wasatch County in 2001 were \$107.7 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Wasatch County in 2001 totaled 6,577, with a 3.0% increase from 2000. The county's unemployed totaled 364, with an unemployment rate of 7.9%. Wasatch County's unemployment rate was higher than the state average of 6.1%, and the U.S. rate of 5.8%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 4,727 in 2001 in Wasatch County. The services (31.2%), trade (16.9%), and government (22.3%) industries accounted for the largest shares of employment in Wasatch County. Agriculture and tourism-related industries are significant as well. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.6% from 7,234 in 2000 to 15,640 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Wasatch County School District is the largest employer in Wasatch County. The Homestead and Bear Creek Country Kitchens are also major employers. Other major employers include Wasatch County, Day's Market, Smith's Food and Drug, and Heber Valley Medical Center.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Wasatch County had 106,142 acres of land in 294 farms; 99 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.7 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Wasatch County in 2001 was 279.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$174 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Wasatch County in 2001 was \$1.5 billion.

Land Ownership – Wasatch County has 750,548 acres of land; 55.9% of the land is federally owned, 34.4% is privately/local government owned, and 9.3% of the land is state owned. The remaining lands are tribal and state sovereign lands.

Washington County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Named after the first president of the United States, Washington County was established in 1852. Its original boundaries stretched the entire width of the territory. The county achieved its present size in 1892. The warm climate encouraged early agricultural efforts, and Washington County has been known as "Utah's Dixie" since the 1860s, when the area produced large amounts of cotton. The county's warm winters, the establishment of Zion National Park (1909), and the completion of Interstate 15 have made it into both a tourist destination and a retirement community in this century. Dixie College, formerly a two-year institution with about 2,500 students was granted four-year status in 1999 and is important to Washington County's economy.

Population

The population of Washington County was 100,611 (2002). With a density of 41.4 persons per square mile, it was the sixth most densely populated county in the state. The 1990 to 2000 average annual population growth rate of 6.4% made Washington County the second fastest growing county. This growth rate was 3.7% higher than the state average of 2.7%. Washington County's average household size of 2.97 was close to the state average of 3.13 (Census 2000). Because of the large retired population in the county, the median age of 31.0 (Census 2000) was higher than that for the state (27.1). The population is expected to continue its strong rate of growth, and is projected to reach 218,840 in 2030. St. George is the largest city in the county, with 49,663 people in 2000. It is projected to grow to a population of 122,727 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Washington County was \$1.8 billion (2001). Per capita income was \$19,303 which is 80.3% of the state per capita income. Total nonagricultural wages in the county were \$797.3 million (2001).

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Washington County was 41,139 (2001). That is a growth of 4.6% from the previous year. The number of unemployed people in the labor force was 1,559, which created an unemployment rate of 4.6%. The county had the third lowest unemployment rate in the state, 1.5% under the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 35,740 in Washington County in 2001. Trade accounted for 25.5% of employment and services for 28.3% followed by government (14.6%) and construction (11.6%). Specialization in industries such as trucking and warehousing, medical services, legal services, auto repair, and home furnishings demonstrates the importance of Washington County in general, and St. George in particular, as a regional economic hub for southwest Utah and southeast Nevada. Tourism-related industries are also significant employers. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.2% from 45,465 in 2000 to 118,024 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Washington School District is the largest employer in the county followed by Dixie Regional Medical Center and Wal-Mart. Dixie College, St. George City, the Federal Government, and Washington County are the largest government employers in the county. Other major employers include Andrus Trucking, SkyWest Airlines, Lin's Supermarket, Sunroc Corporation, McDonalds, Albertsons, and Boulevard Furniture.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Washington had 163,135 acres of land in 429 farms; 163 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.3 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%.

Construction – There were 1,740 residential building permits issued in Washington County in 2001.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$1.4 billion in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Washington County in 2001 was \$4.8 billion.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 1,555,877 land acres in Washington County. Of that amount, 74.6% is federally owned, 17.6% is privately/local government owned, and 6.0% is state owned. The remaining land in the county is tribal or state sovereign land.

Wayne County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Wayne County was created in May 1892 from Piute County. The county was named after state legislator Willis E. Robison's son. Most of Wayne County's towns were settled after 1880 because of their remoteness and limited resources. Raising livestock has always been an important economic activity, although the creation of the Dixie and Fishlake National Forests limited the amount of grazing lands in the county. The lumber industry, State Fish Hatchery, and tourism associated with Capitol Reef National Park have become significant economically in recent years.

Population

Wayne County had a July 1, 2002 population of 2,504. The county had the second lowest population density in the state, with only 1 person per square mile. The average annual growth rate from 1990 to 2000 was a moderate 1.5%, the state average was 2.7%. The average household size was 2.81 persons per household and the state had 3.13 persons per household (Census 2000). Wayne County's median age was among the oldest in the state (34.1), compared with a state median age of 27.1 (Census 2000). Wayne is projected to have 4,987 people by the year 2030. The largest city in Wayne County is Loa, with a population of 525 (2000). The city is projected to have 850 residents in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Wayne County was \$50.3 million in 2001. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$19,776, which was 82.3% of the state average (\$24,033). Total nonagricultural wages in Wayne County in 2001 were \$20.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Wayne County was 1,601 (2002), a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year. The number of unemployed people in that labor force was 106, which created an unemployment rate of 6.6%. Wayne County's unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage points greater than the state rate of 6.1%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 1,110 in Wayne County in 2001. Services was the largest industry in the county accounting for 47.1% of employment followed by government (28.5%) and trade (11.9%). Food products manufacturing, lumber processing, and health services are also important to the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.0% from 1,697 in 2000 to 3,106 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in Wayne County is Aspen Health Services. Other major employers include Wayne County School District, the Federal Government, Community Corrections Corp., Wayne County, Harward & Rees, Brown Brothers Construction, Royals Market, and Chappells Cheese Company.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture - Wayne County had 59,593 acres of land in 191 farms; 100 were full-time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11.2 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%.

Construction – In 2001, Wayne County reported 40 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$23.6 million in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value for Wayne County in 2001 was \$129.1 million.

Land Ownership - Wayne County includes 1,577,414 acres of land. Of the total acreage, 85.7% is federally owned, 10.8% is state owned, and the remainder is private/local government and state sovereign land.

Weber County

May 2003

History and Settlement

Permanent settlement began in Weber County in 1843 when Miles Goodyear built a fort and trading post on the Weber River. Established as one of the original counties in the State of Deseret in 1850, Weber County was named for early trapper John Weber. The completion of the nation's first transcontinental railroad at Promontory in nearby Box Elder County brought a variety of industries to the area during the 1870s. The military built Defense Depot Ogden during World War II. This, along with military installations in Davis County, brought another population and economic boom to the area. Today the county is home to a number of aerospace industries, along with 11,000-student Weber State University, U.S. Forest Service and IRS regional headquarters, and two major hospitals. Weber County is part of the Wasatch Front with a mix of urban and rural lifestyles. Magnificent scenic beauty, cultural, recreational, educational, and economic opportunities abound. Snowbasin and Powder Mountain are ski areas par excellence. Water sports enthusiasts are drawn to Pineview Reservoir. Metropolitan Ogden is a major shopping destination for Northern Utah.

Population

With a population of 203,377 (2002), Weber County ranked fourth in the state by population. Weber is the third most dense county with a population density of 353.3 persons per square mile. From 1990 to 2000, the county's population increased at a moderate rate of 2.2% per year, compared to a state average of 2.7%. Weber County's average household size was 2.95, compared to the state average of 3.13 (Census 2000). The median age for the county was 29.3, slightly higher than the 27.1 state median age (Census 2000). Weber County is projected to have 320,770 people by 2030. The largest city in the county is Ogden, with a population of 77,226 people (2000). By the year 2030, an estimated 90,055 people are projected to live in Ogden.

Personal Income and Wages

The 2001 total personal income for Weber County was \$4.6 billion. Total personal income for the state was \$54.8 billion. In 2001, the county's per capita income was \$22,981 the sixth highest among counties, and 95.6% of the state average (\$24,033). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Weber County in 2001 were \$2.4 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Weber County in 2002 was 108,169 people, a 0.7% increase from 2001. Of these people, 6,999 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Weber County was 6.5%, slightly higher than the state unemployment rate of 6.1% and the U.S. rate of 5.8%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 87,101 in 2001 in Weber County. The largest major industries in Weber County (as a percent of total employment) were services (21.8%), trade (18.4%), government (22.1%), and manufacturing (15.9%). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.8% from 107,568 in 2000 to 183,790 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in the county is the Internal Revenue Service. Other major employers in this county include McKay Dee Hospital, Autoliv, and Weber County School District. Weber State University, Convergys (formerly Matrixx Marketing), and the Ogden School District are also large employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Weber County had the smallest average farm size. In 1997, there were 936 farms of which 339 were full-time farms. There were 81,352 acres and the average farm size was 87 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$28.5 million in 1997; crop sales accounted for 25% of this and livestock sales for 75%. The county is a major dairy county.

Construction – In 2001, Weber County reported 1,280 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$2.1 billion in 2001.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Weber County in 2001 was \$7.2 billion.

Land Ownership - Weber County is the second smallest county in land area, covering only 421,983 acres. Of the total acreage, 62.7% is private/local government land, 15.3% is federally owned, and 22.2% is state owned.

